

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS

Criminal No.
03-10344-DPW

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

v.

BRUCE GORDON HILL

ORDER AND
INITIAL STATUS REPORT

June 30, 2004

COHEN, M.J.

An Initial Status Conference was held before this court on Wednesday, June 30, 2004, pursuant to the provisions of Local Rule 116.5(A). Based on that conference, this court enters the following report and/orders, to wit:

1. Discovery is not complete. The defendant requested additional time within which to complete review of discovery, and that request was allowed subject to the excludable time order set forth below. The parties shall complete discovery before September 30, 2004;
2. The defendant has not yet determined whether pretrial motions will be filed;

3. In this court's view, and in the view of counsel for the parties, this **is** a case involving usual or complex issues making it a complex case within the meaning of 18 U.S.C. §§ 3161(8)(A) and 3161(8)(B)(ii);
4. In this court's view, this **is** a case involving features which would warrant special attention or modification of the standard schedule;
5. This court finds and concludes, pursuant to the provisions of 18 U.S.C. §3161(h)(8) and Section 6(b)(8) of the Plan for Prompt Disposition of Criminal Cases in the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts (Statement of Time Limits Adopted by the Court and Procedures for Implementing Them, Effective July 1, 1980), that the interests of justice - *i.e.*, in this case, the complexity of the case, see ¶ 3 above, and in order to provide the defendant additional time to complete review of voluminous discovery, some of which is in the possession, custody and control of third parties - outweighs the best interests of the public and the defendant for a trial within seventy days of the return of an indictment.

Accordingly, it is hereby ordered that, pursuant to the provisions of 18 U.S.C. §3161(h)(8) and Section 6(b)(8) of the Plan for Prompt Disposition of Criminal Cases in the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts (Statement of Time Limits Adopted by the Court and Procedures for Implementing Them, Effective July 1, 1980), the Clerk of this Court enter excludable time, commencing Thursday, July 1, 2004,

and concluding upon further order of this court upon motion duly filed;¹

6. Based upon prior orders of the Court, all parties agree that, at the time of the Initial Status Conference, there were 28 days of Excludable Time under the Speedy Trial Act;
7. **An Interim Status Conference has been scheduled for Thursday, September 30, 2004, at 2:00 p.m. Counsel for the respective parties shall file a Joint Memorandum addressing the matters set forth in LR 166.5(C)(1) through (9) before the close of business, Tuesday, September 21, 2004.**



UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

¹The parties are hereby advised that under the provisions of Rule 2(b) of the Rules for United States Magistrates in the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts, any party may move for reconsideration by a district judge of the determination(s) and order(s) set forth herein within ten (10) days after receipt of a copy of this order, unless a different time is prescribed by this court or the district judge. The party seeking reconsideration shall file with the Clerk of this Court, and serve upon all parties, a written notice of the motion which shall specifically designate the order or part thereof to be reconsidered and the basis for the objection thereto. The district judge, upon timely motion, shall reconsider the magistrate's order and set aside any portion thereof found to be clearly erroneous in fact or contrary to law. The parties are further advised that the United States Court of Appeals for this Circuit has indicated that failure to comply with this rule shall preclude further appellate review. See Keating v. Secretary of Health and Human Services, 848 F.2d 271 (1st Cir. March 31, 1988); United States v. Emiliano Valencia-Copete, 792 F.2d 4 (1st Cir. 1986); Park Motor Mart, Inc. v. Ford Motor Co., 616 F.2d 603 (1st Cir. 1980); United States v. Vega, 678 F.2d 376, 378-379 (1st Cir. 1982); Scott v. Schweiker, 702 F.2d 13, 14 (1st Cir. 1983); see also, Thomas v. Arn, 474 U.S. 140, 106 S.Ct. 466 (1985).